

DRAMATIC DEATH OF FRENCH BANDIT

Battle with Police and Troops
Lasted Eight Hours—Villa
Blown Up.

THOUSANDS EAGERLY WATCH

When Bodies of Garnier and Con-
federate Are Thrown in Au-
tomobiles, Crowd Tries
to Seize Them.

Paris, May 15.—The career of the last of France's notorious bandit gang was dramatically ended this morning, when after eight hours' battle with police and troops, his leader, Octave Garnier, and his confederate, Vallet, were blown up by explosives at Noent-sur-Marne, where they had taken refuge. Shattered by shots of dynamite, their house fell in ruins when melinite was exploded under its walls. The police found Bernard deau, and Vallet, five. Five policemen were wounded in the battle.

When the bodies of the desperadoes were dragged into the open, the thousands of spectators pressed forward and tried to tear them from the troops. Automobiles were brought up, and the bodies thrown in, but for a few minutes it was found impossible to start the machines. In those few minutes the police and troops had difficulty in heading back the enraged crowds. Finally the cars were started on their way to Paris.

Vallet died on the way to a Paris hospital.

One of the most dramatic moments in the battle was when during a lull in the firing, the woman, Vullieulin, stepped from the building and surrendered, leaving the men to the bitter fight for their lives.

BANDITS HELD THEIR OWN.

All the forces for the protection of society for hours failed to dislodge them. Police came from Paris, four miles away. Several thousand police, gendarmes and volunteers tried for hours to shoot the bandits or blow up the building with explosives. Five policemen had fallen from the desperadoes' bullets, but though the villa was badly damaged by dynamite, the bandits miraculously held their own and showed no signs of surrendering.

Unlike Bonnot, whose refuge was dynamited at Choleville-Roi, Garnier made his last stand in a house hidden by foliage and surrounded closely by other buildings, rendering an assault difficult and dangerous. Bonnot and Dubois fought in a garage which could be approached from all sides.

Bonnot, the "demon chauffeur," was remarkable for his skill at the wheel of automobiles by the employment of which the band committed outrages and made their escape. Garnier's specialty was disguise. He went so far as to mutilate his eyes to change his appearance, and by resorting to every exploit in detective fiction, he succeeded in evading the police dragnet which had been spread over Paris and the suburbs.

Garnier's mistake came in trying to negotiate stolen securities at a branch of a big banking house whereby he and his companions, Vallet and Vullieulin, the latter a woman, were tracked to Noent. All three, who are decided blondes, dyed their hair jet black. An indication by the woman, Vullieulin, to-day enabled the police to fix their aim to a certainty.

WOMAN SEEN AT PUMP.

She went to a public pump to get drinking water, where she was met by a Parisian woman, Vullieulin, who is of Basque origin, carried the jug of water on her shoulder, after the custom of the country. The Parisian, struck by the picture, stopped her and exclaimed: "How beautiful you are, madame. You should pose for a portrait."

Vullieulin smilingly acknowledged the compliment and passed on. Then the Parisian, with a woman's penetration, decided that her hair was dyed. The comments and inquiries of the Parisian put the police on the track. M. Lepine, prefect of Paris, was notified and decided to capture or kill the bandits, if necessary.

Again, as in the case of the battle at Choleville-Roi, the efforts of the police and military were greatly hampered by the vast crowds of spectators that gathered in the adjoining streets. Attempts were made to blow up the building by throwing dynamite cartridges from the adjacent viaduct, and a perfect hail of bullets was thrown into the house where the bandits were concealed.

Finally, the fire ceased for a time. All sorts of wild rumors were afloat, among them that Garnier had succeeded in escaping. That the authorities placed no credence in this was shown by the fact that they telephoned for melinite, and after the arrival of a searchlight a quantity of the high explosive was placed against the lower wall of the villa. At the conclusion more debris was hurled skyward.

BLOWS HOLE IN VILLAGE.

The explosion left a yawning opening in the villa through which police dogs sprang with savage barks, while the police and troops sent volley after volley of shots into the ruins of the building. Unhappily some of the bullets ricocheted from the bricks while others emerged on the opposite side, the result of which was that two policemen were wounded. Then, an armed force, holding torches rushed into the ruins and discovered the two bandits lying dead. Garnier was entirely naked, save for a few tattered rags. He was dead. Vallet was dying.

The crowd of spectators, now wildly enraged, rushed up and tried to seize the bandits. With great difficulty the police drove them back and succeeded in placing the bandits in waiting automobiles. The automobiles then balked, and efforts were again made by the mob to tear the desperadoes from the troops. Hundreds surrounded the prefect of police and with cries of "Vive Lepine!" tried to carry him off in triumph.

When the police arrived at the villa, which was known as the Moulin Rouge, M. Guichard, superintendent of detectives, cried out "Open in the name of the law."

BATTLE FORMALLY BEGUN.

A man hidden in the garden began with a revolver. This formally began the battle. M. Guichard was not hit and retreated. He mobilized the detectives.

police and gendarmes who carried rifles, while a company of zouaves from the nearby barracks joined the besieging forces. The excitement was intense. The enormous crowd hindered the operations, and had to be driven back. Six inspectors protected by sheets of steel cautiously approached the house. They encountered a murderous fire, but were not wounded. Three of the police, however, fell from the bandits' bullets, seriously wounded. In the meantime the police and spectators who had gathered on the viaduct of the eastern railroad heaved enormous rocks on to the roof of the house which stood adjacent to the viaduct. Soon the roof was wrecked and fell in, but the bandits continued firing. The woman, Vullieulin, emerged from the house. She was arrested.

When M. Lepine, the prefect of police, arrived he immediately assumed command, and the scene took on all the military aspects of a battlefield, with reinforcements constantly coming in. M. Lepine held a council with the captains of the gendarmes and the zouaves, and finally decided to blow up the bandits' lair.

CROWD GETS IN WAY.

The zouave bugler sounded "cease firing" and then "retreat." The crowds were now almost overwhelming and the severest measures were necessary to force them back beyond the danger line. With the piercing notes of the bugle, the clamor of the surging multitude was suddenly hushed. Word was passed from mouth to mouth among the crowds in the nearby streets, which were jammed by jostling and excited people, that the villa was about to be blown up.

Soon the roar of an explosion broke the silence and masses of people rushed forward and tried to force their way through the police lines to see the result. Inspectors and artillery lieutenants had thrown dynamite bombs from the viaduct. The explosion was so great that it shook the entire town and gave the impression that an earthquake had occurred, but when the smoke and dust from the wreckage cleared away, the sharp crack of rifles from the interior of the building showed that they had failed to accomplish their purpose. The zouaves and gendarmes answered the fire.

When the bandits resumed the aggressive, M. Lepine himself had a narrow escape from death. Although some distance from the villa a bullet passed within an inch of his shoulder and buried itself in the wall of a house, sending up a shower of fragments into the prefect's face. The crowds, forced back further and further, lost patience and vented their feelings in a wild chorus of "Death to the bandits!"

BANDITS FIRE FROM ATTIC.

The arrival of a brigade of reserve police gave the crowds a chance to cheer. It was evident after the explosion that the bandits had taken refuge in the cellar. They then mounted to the attic from which they directed a steady fusillade. In the uncertain glare of torches, the scene was dramatic in the extreme.

Trains from Paris, conveying the working people to their homes, slowly passed over the bridge affording thousands a view of the fight.

At 10:15 M. Lepine ordered electric searchlights from Paris, as there was danger in the obscurity of the besiegers accidentally shooting their fellows. As a matter of fact the captain of the gendarmes and several soldiers had a lucky escape, their heads being grazed by bullets fired by civilian members of the attacking party, whose armor was better than their skill and judgment.

The prefect also requisitioned extra dynamite bombs and cartridges for the military barracks at Vincennes. Several detectives, armed with a new type of steel shield which the police arsenal recently devised, were able to approach within 15 feet of the house. Holding the shield with the left arm and crouched behind it they fired. One shield was pierced, but the detective was not wounded. Sergeant Fleury, who was dangerously wounded earlier in the battle while protected by a steel sheet, owed his injury to the fact that he turned to explain to a comrade how well his armor was working, thus exposing his body.

THEIR FIRE NEVER CEASED.

There was considerable indecision as to when the final assault on the house should be made. Some of the officials advised that they wait until darkness as the proximity of the other villas made dynamiting at night dangerous.

However, another bomb was exploded, followed by the clatter of broken windows and crumbling walls. But the bandits seemed really possessed of the fabled charmed life. Despite the fact that the villa cracked and was badly damaged, it remained standing, and a seemingly inexhaustible hail of lead continued to pour from within.

The firing ceased for a time, the bandits either being exhausted or saving their ammunition, while the soldiers were forced to discontinue pending the arrival of a new stock of cartridges from Fort Nogent.

At 11:25 two more dynamite cartridges were exploded, and a portion of one of the walls toppled over. Nevertheless the bandits apparently succeeded in finding shelter in what remained of the structure.

KILLS A CELLAR ROBBER.

Pittsfield Farmer Put Rifle Bullet through a Leg Artery.

Pittsfield, Mass., May 12.—A man who had entered the home of John Parker, a prominent farmer, early this morning, was shot and killed by Parker while trying to escape with two pecks of potatoes. The farmer's son and some other men were present. The man was found with two bullet wounds in the leg and one in the chest. The man was identified as James King, from shops in Albany and Troy, N. Y. The tickets were for knives, spoons and other articles. King appeared to be 35 or 40 years of age.

When Mrs. Parker was awakened early today by noises down stairs in the Parker home on the Lenox road, she called her husband, who, armed himself with a rifle, and went into the cellar. There he caught sight of an intruder fleeing through the cellar door and gave chase. After firing once in the air and failing to stop the man, Parker aimed and the bullet severed a leg artery. The man fled to death before a physician arrived. Parker reported the matter to the police and after an investigation was released in bonds of \$1,000. A formal hearing will be held tomorrow.

PLATTSBURGH FAIR IN COMBINE.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 12.—The Ogdensburg, Plattsburgh and Malone Fair association have pooled interests in an endeavor to revive harness races at the fair next fall. It has been decided to offer five stakes of \$15.00 each. Entries which have just closed for the three fairs show for Ogdensburg 23, Plattsburgh 70 and Malone 100.

Some want ad answers are "on the trail" to-day of better jobs than they have ever had.

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NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

At London a portrait of a woman by Raeburn was sold for \$111,300.

King George and Queen Mary have decided to prolong the London social season until July.

The Begum of Bhopal, India's famous woman ruler, has given \$5,000 for a girls' school at Delhi.

The will of Henry B. Harris, theatrical manager lost on the Titanic, leaves all of his \$300,000 to his widow.

Southern New England (Grand Trunk) began construction work at Woonsocket, R. I., last week.

Attorney-General Wickersham is conducting investigation to determine whether a "motion picture trust" exists.

John Franklin, 22, is dead at Philadelphia of illness caused by a blow on the head from a baseball bat 12 years ago.

Knitting in bed as an effective antidote for nervousness is the latest remedy prescribed for women by Berlin's great specialists.

Dr. William H. Maxwell will celebrate his 25th anniversary as superintendent of the New York city public schools September 6.

Lloyd's Friday paid out \$8,825,000 in claims on the Titanic wreck.

Excavation on the Panama canal in April was 2,754,383 yards, against 2,900,000 in March.

The Senate has authorized the government of the Philippine Islands to issue \$10,000,000 of bonds for public improvements. Bonds are to run not more than 40 years and draw interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

April sales of P. W. Woolworth company were \$1,801,369, against \$1,379,161 same month last year, a gain of 8.63 per cent.

The New York Cotton Exchange is planning the erection of new 16-story building to cost \$1,500,000, on the site of its present quarters.

A Washington special to the World reports that Justice Hughes is not, has not been nor will be a candidate for the republican presidential nomination.

Charles G. Gates will build permanent home and art gallery in Minneapolis to cost \$200,000, having purchased two blocks of property for \$75,000.

Over 20 members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange have been elected to membership in the New York Stock Exchange during the past few years.

While entertaining friends with experiments Jacob Solsky, a Philadelphia amateur scientist, accidentally put his right hand in some liquid air, freezing four fingers so badly they were amputated.

Republican State conventions will be held this week in Washington, North Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Montana, Idaho and Minnesota.

MORALLY BOUND TO CLARK.

Democratic Delegates to Baltimore Convention, However Go Unpledged.

Concord, N. H., May 14.—Four delegates-at-large and two from each of the two congressional districts to the democratic national convention at Baltimore, unpledged but "morally bound" by a preferential vote in the convention to vote for Speaker Champ Clark for the presidential nomination were elected by the democrats of New Hampshire to-day.

The two district conventions were held immediately after the State convention which was harmonious. There was applause in the State convention when the chairman, Samuel D. Folger of Rochester, mentioned the name of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in his opening remarks and in the debate over the question of instructing delegates he found some supporters.

The Clark sentiment was clearly predominant, however, as shown by the cheers which greeted the chairman's reference to the speaker, and the action of the convention in declaring by a rising vote its preference for Clark as the presidential nominee. Governor Harmon and Congressman Underwood had no supporters in evidence, but when the chairman spoke of William J. Bryan there was the demonstration as hearty as that accorded Speaker Clark.

In its platform the State convention favored a six-year term for president and ineligibility for a second term.

PORTO RICO FOR WILSON.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 14.—The democratic territorial convention has elected six delegates to the democratic national convention to be held at Baltimore. All are instructed for Woodrow Wilson.

ATLANTIC CITY ADOPTS COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Atlantic City, N. J., May 14.—Atlantic City to-day adopted the commission form of government by a majority of 122 votes, the totals being 3,304 for and 3,182 against. The result was in doubt until the last precinct was heard from.

Surpassing the achievements of aviators who have flown across the English channel, Glenn Martin made a new world's record when he flew from Newport, R. I., near Los Angeles, to Avalon, Catalina Island, 31 miles, and back again.

Railroad companies will be required to guarantee bills of lading issued by their agents if the Chapp Bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate from the Interstate Commerce committee, becomes a law.

An increase of \$2,000,000 in the Massachusetts State tax this year figures out about 50 cents per \$1,000 for each individual taxpayer. The city of Boston pays 34.19 per cent. of the State tax or \$2,664,000, an increase of \$68,000 over last year.

Judge Knapp of the commerce court in a speech at Philadelphia prophesied that eventually corporations would absorb all industries of the country and that prohibitory legislation against corporations and unions will not avail.

Speaking at the Iron and Steel Institute at London J. M. Gledhill of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. predicted the increasing use of ordnance and said there are whispers of a gun of 15-inch bore, weighing between 150 and 200 tons.

Every citizen of the United States is a neuroticist, Cesare Lombroso, Italian alienist, asserted in an address at Chicago before the Illinois State society of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. Strenuous work and alcoholic stimulants are the causes.

Speaking at London University, Sir James Crichton-Browne attributed the ability of women to read faster than men to the fact that there is a richer flow of arterial blood in the posterior region of a woman's brain, while in the case of men the flow is richer in the anterior region.

At the Royal Institution at London Prof. William Stirling gave a demonstration of an invention by Leon Gaumont by means of which cinematograph films and gramophone records taken of a man making a public speech can be presented simultaneously with the sounds and movements in perfect union.

A bill has been reported in Congress making it unlawful to send an interstate message offering to enter into any contract for the purchase or sale of future delivery of wheat, oats or corn without intending that such grain shall be actually delivered or received. The bill would affect business in grain aggregating \$250,000,000 in value, and would be serious blow to Chicago wheat pits.

The Canadian government will shortly call for proposals for construction of new Welland canal, estimates of the cost of which vary from \$9,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The work involves widening and deepening of the present canal for half its length and construction of a new waterway for rest of distance.

FEEDING MINERS THROUGH PIPE

Six Men Entombed with Five Dead Comrades at the 2,000-Foot Level.

Duluth, Minn., May 14.—Six of 12 men, entombed at the 2,000-foot level of the Norrie mine at Ironwood, Mich., by a cave-in last night, are tonight grouped in a small space with five of their comrades dead beside them. Two other bodies have been brought to the surface.

The men still alive are being fed by means of a little pipe driven through the earth that feeds them in. Many rescuers are working to save them.

It is not known just what caused the accident. Some time before midnight last night something gave way on the 2,000-foot level. Many men were at work there. Two of them were killed and three were injured. The work was considered in perfect condition. When the cave-in occurred, men scattered in both directions. The majority escaped up the right path, but 12 blundered into one of the many cross-sections of the mine, considering themselves safe there.

Then with a roar the roof dropped down for yards and the 12 were trapped. Two of them had started down the passageway and were killed at the edge of the cave-in. Later searching parties found them there.

Five others were killed where they stood. Six backed close to the wall and stood still. The falling roof missed them.

Then from the outside a many-sectioned pipe was started downward. Presently it reached the men and the mine officials learned that six were alive.

At the mine offices here late to-day it was asserted that there was some hope that the six living would be rescued.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.

Beat the yolks of four eggs with six rounding tablespoons of sugar and a pinch of salt, then pour on enough milk to make one quart in all. This will be about three cups. Add one and a half squares of chocolate grated or melted over the hot water and cook all in a double boiler until it thickens. Cool and add a teaspoon of vanilla.

A DOUBLE PITY.

Edith—Isn't it a pity that poor fellows don't know enough to remain single?

Ethel—Yes; and that rich fellows do.

Boston Transcript.

If you lost it, the finder wants to find you.

PASS ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

All of the Progressive Republicans Vote with the Democratic Majority in the House.

Washington, May 14.—Supported by all of the progressive republicans the House tonight passed the Clayton anti-injunction bill, 244 to 31. Every democratic pres-

RICHESON TAKEN TO DEATH HOUSE

His Cheeks Grew Gray When He
First Realized Where He
Was Going.

JUMPED FROM THE OFFICER

Quickly Handcuffed and Offered
No Further Resistance—Look-
ed Up at Blue Sky as He
Entered Door.

Boston, May 14.—Clarence V. T. Richeson, player of Avis Linell, slept tonight within a dozen paces of the death chamber at the Charlestown State prison. Late this afternoon he was called from his cell in the Charles street jail, handcuffed to an officer and hurried away in the jail van to the prison. Some time, most week, probably on either Monday or Tuesday morning, shortly after midnight, he will die in the electric chair if the orders of the court are carried out.

Contrary to expectations, Richeson did not break down when he learned the thing had come to go to the death cell. Shortly after three o'clock this afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Edmund Kelley approached Richeson's cell in the jail and called out to him: "Doctor, come out and take a little walk."

Receiving the greeting as he had several times before as an invitation to exercise in the yard, the prisoner stepped forward eagerly and followed the officer. But when Deputy Kelley grasped his arm and attempted to snap on handcuffs, Richeson jumped backward as if he had been struck and his cheeks grew gray.

The deputy did not hesitate, but again seized the arm of the prisoner, who this time made no resistance and quickly his wrists were handcuffed to that of an officer. The party entered the jail van and eight minutes later they were in the yard of the State prison at Charlestown.

HE HELD HIS HEAD LOW.

As Richeson stepped out and started across the roadway to the iron door of the death house, his head was held low and he glanced neither to the right nor to the left until almost in the shadow of the doorway. Then he gave one look upward at the blue sky which he was probably to see for the last time, and entered the windowless building.

The first act in the prison was to clothe the prisoner in the prison made suit always given occupants of the death chamber. He was given a black and white striped outfit shirt, a pair of prison socks, a blue-black coat and a pair of trousers and shoes, all of prison make.

There are three cells in the cell room of the death house which adjoins the execution room. Richeson was given the one nearest the electric chair. The chamber is lighted by electricity and the prisoner is always under the eye of two guards who form the death watch.

STILL RETAINS HOPE.

Immediately after the morning left the Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins, the prison chaplain, a Congregational minister, and Attorney Win. Morse, counsel for the prisoner, were admitted to the chamber. Mr. Morse, on leaving, said he still had hope that the Governor and council would extend clemency, and that Richeson himself was not without hope.

Sheriff Quinn, who has had charge of Richeson at the Charles street jail, said to-night:

"I am the most relieved man in the world, now that this thing is over, so far as I am concerned. If we had been compelled to keep this man in the jail for another 24 hours I don't believe we could have delivered him at the prison in the condition we did to-day. He surely would have broken down if he had found himself being moved after the meeting of the Governor's council, for he would have known then that all hope for him was over."

REPORTS NOT FILED.

The Governor's council will visit the Governor tomorrow and probably learn at that time whether the Governor consents to the petition of the alienist whom he has employed to examine him in place before it the petition of Richeson for commutation of sentence.

The reports of the experts had not been filed to-night, but were expected early to-morrow.

WOMAN'S BRAIN TINY.

Expert Deduces That She Lacks Capacity for Mental Conception.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka, the famous brain expert, after having made a minute examination of hundreds of human brains, declares that woman, as a sex, never will be the equal of man in abstract mental conception.

"In the female brain," said Dr. Spitzka, "the convolutions are broader and of simpler type than in the male brain. The female brain is usually characterized by a smaller frontal bone. The frontal lobe is concerned more with the abstract concept, and therefore, in the light of my measurements, it would seem that in the male it is possessed of greater capacity for abstract conception."

"Each sex has its own part to play in life; any brain difference would be expressive of physiological sexual difference. In the female the percentage of frontal area is less than the posterior area. In the male the percentage is about equal. An examination shows no other difference except that the brain of the female is smaller, which may be influenced by the fact that the female frame is smaller."

"While no one will dispute the fact that the individual woman may excel the average man, it is a fact that in the mass the brains of women are smaller and less richly and less completely assured."

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DEPOSITS	INCORPORATED 1847	SURPLUS
\$ 3,710.12	January 1, 1850	\$ 56.34
23,750.25	January 1, 1860	214.57
263,799.55	January 1, 1870	9,812.99
1,187,609.36	January 1, 1880	43,269.43
2,121,207.11	January 1, 1890	170,238.51
7,000,561.09	January 1, 1900	330,685.37
13,386,483.54	January 1, 1912	911,262.26

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